WESTERN LUMINARY.

"THE LAMB IS THE LIGHT THEREOF."—Rev. xxi. 23

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Extracts from the third report of the Board of Managers of the Scott county Bible Society, auxiliary to the American Bible Society, presented October 26, 1825, at Georgetown, Ky.

Early last winter the Managers of this Society, procured by purchase, through their President, Mr. Logan, 100 Bibles and 20 Testaments, from the Auxiliary Bible Society at Lexington, Ky. This purchase has been made, from Lexington, on account of the difficulty and expense of transportation from New-York to this place It will be for the consideration of the successors of this board whether future purchases, from the quality and price of the books procured from each place, connected with other considerations, ought not to be made from the parent society at New York.

A request has been made to the three Commissioners, who failed last year to report the number of families who are destitute of the scriptures in their respective districts, and they have this year cheerfully complied with the request, and furnished the board with a satisfactory report; for which they have the most unfeigned thanks of this board; and to each of whom a satisfactory donation in return for their services, has been made by the board In the district assigned to Capt. Miller as Commissioner, lying east of the road leading from Georgetown to Cincinnati, and extending eastwardly to the Cynthiana road, it is ascertained, that there are 559 persons subject to taxation, and of whom there are 260 destitute of the scriptures In Col Tilford's district, lying south of the Cynthiana road, and east of the Lexington road, there are 316 persons subject to taxation, and 86 of them destitute of the Bible. And in Mr. Suggest's district lying west of the Lexington road, and south of Mr. Herndon's district, there are 400 persons subject to taxation, and 267 of them destitute of the Holy Oracles. Among those, however, who are destitute, it is ascertained that about one half are young men without separate families, producing the result that between one fourth and one third of the families in the county, are actually destitute of the Holy Oracles of God!

From the Report of the Agent, the Managers have learned, that during the year ending the fourth Wednesday in October, 1824, there had been disposed of gratuitously, by the Board of Managers and Officers of the Society, 24 Bibles and 17 Testaments; and during the same period, 28 Bibles and 37 Testaments had been sold by them: And during the last year, to the 20th of October, 1825, there have been disposed of by the Managers and Officers of the Society, 111 Bibles and 31 Testa-

ments, most of which have been gratuitously bestowed, there having been only a number sold sufficient to amount to the sum of $16 97 1-2.

The funds of the Society have not been greatly augmented or diminished since the last yearly meeting. From the subjoined settlement with the treasurer, it will be found, that from the first establishment of the institution, he has received for subscriptions, donations, life-memberships, &c. the sum of $88 50; and for the sale of Bibles and Testaments, as paid him by the Agent, the sum of $42 12 1-2, making the aggregate sum of $130 62 1-2. That during the same period, he paid out for Bibles and Testaments, the sum of $49 39 1-2; and for freight and other contingent expenses, the sum of $42 34 1-2, making the aggregate sum of $91 74; leaving in the hands of the treasurer, the sum of $38 88 1 2. This, together with the sum of $16 97 1-2, which remains in the hands of the Agent, constitutes the present funds of the Society unexpended, being $56 86, (in specie.)

From the Religious Chronicle.

MR. OWEN'S SYSTEM.

We again introduce this subject for the purpose of supplying the opinions of some of our cotemporaries.

At the close of an account detailing the topics of Mr. Owen's discourse in Philadelphia, the editor of the Gazette adds:

'Our sketch is sufficiently full to let our readers see that the *new* system of Robert Owen is the *old* system of Wm. Godwin, new vamped to suit "circumstances."

"If this philosopher of New Lanark were less industrious in his efforts to abolish the sense of moral and religious obligation, we might incline to the opinion expressed by some, that he is a mere visionary enthusiast, or even join with those editors who are holding him up to the world as a disinterested philanthropist. But as there is every reason to fear that he is doing much evil, measures ought to be taken to counteract the injurious tendency of his discourses and exhibitions."

In the Daily Advertiser of this city it is thus noticed:

"The gross infidelity, and the philosophical nonsense contained in the scheme of Mr. Owen, it is presumed will be abundantly sufficient to prevent the mischievous effects which, under different *circumstances*, to use his favorite word, it might have a tendency to produce.

"In Philadelphia, some persons propounded two very important questions to him at one of his exhibitions, which drew from him an explicit declaration of *his total disbelief of the divine origin of the Scriptures, and of the Fall of Man*. After this declaration, we should hope that he would be suffered to trace his way to the woods without interruption of any kind, where he will have an opportunity, if he can find any body weak enough to listen to him, to propagate his notions, and if practicable to establish his system, in *Harmony*. This plan appears to be a refinement of Godwinism: and the man who can invent any thing more absurd, more extravagant, more irreligious in its principles, or more mischievous in its tendency than Godwinism, must be possessed of no ordinary capacity."

From the Evening Post

We regard this man as possessed with a singular hallucination, and not worth a single moment's consideration; for we do not believe with some of our Philadelphia brethren, that any evil to society is to be apprehended from him, or guarded against, if he is not brought into notice by an ill judged opposition. Let him alone, and he will soon cease to be talked of or excite any interest.

[The course suggested by the Editor of the Evening Post is undoubtedly that which *ought* to have been adopted;

but the newspaper press *generally* has lent itself to the dissemination of his principles, couched indeed in insidious language, and public writers in various parts of the country have forwarded the views of the philosopher of New Lanark by representing him as a disinterested philanthropist.

That he is doing evil is not a mere matter of surmise. Whoever attempts to weaken the sense of moral obligation, will find numbers of persons ready enough to embrace his doctrine: and whoever can present any thing like a plausible scheme for meliorating society, will be countenanced by respectable persons, who are disposed to overlook errors in doctrine, when not too ostentatiously displayed, provided great benefit be promised in practice.

Mr. Owen is, besides, *a rich man*, and has acquired no small consideration among us in Philadelphia by the promptness with which he gives drafts on London for thousands and tens of thousands. Over and above this, there are connected with him in both Europe and America men of far more talent than himself.

In addition to this, mixed up with his absurdities there are truths of the first importance, (though not of the *novel* kind Mr. Owen represents them,) and the errors are favourably received on account of the truths. Some of the writers associated with Mr. Owen have illustrated the effects produced by an *artificial inequality* of wealth in a more forcible manner than has been done by any regular writer on political economy.

When we tell the Editor of the Evening Post that about *nine hundred* inhabitants of this city have expressed a desire to accompany Mr. Owen to New Harmony, he will probably incline to the opinion that it was high time to draw from the philosopher a distinct avowal of his religious principles. And when we add that companies were forming to establish "New Harmonies" in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia, he will probably think it requisite that the truths Mr. Owen circulates should be separated from his errors]

Phila. Gaz.

THE CONFERENCE MEETING.

At a late meeting of this description in Boston, a venerable layman from the country arose and addressed the audience to the following effect:

"A little child was playing on the end of a wharf. An old gentleman who had observed him, afterwards perceived that he was missing. He hastened to the spot, and saw him sunk in the water. He called for help—but none came. He plunged in—raised the child, and restored him to his parents. It was a noble, a humane, a generous action; he was extolled in the papers, he was rewarded with a gold medal.—At another time an alarm of fire was given;—the noise increases; the citizens are aroused; the light soon shows them where the devouring element is raging. They hasten to the spot, and while they are endeavouring to extinguish the flames, it is announced that a sick man is in one of the chambers; he is so enfeebled that he cannot escape. But he must not be burnt alive—how shall he be rescued from the impending danger? An intrepid man rushes thro' the flames, and at the risk of his own life, saves that of his suffering fellow-man. It was a heroic, a humane, a noble action. He is extolled in the papers, and applauded in the social circle. He finds, too, a great reward in that inward consciousness which every man feels when he has done his duty.

Brethren, do you believe the Bible? Do you believe that "except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God." I ask not whether you assent to it verbally; but do you *believe* it? Take a view then, of the various classes of men in this great city—first, the scoffers at religion—then the men of pleasure—then the mere moralists—

and Oh what multitudes do you find, who have not been "born again," and therefore, dying as they have lived, cannot see the kingdom of God!

Now it is certain that the case of every such man is infinitely more dreadful than that of the drowning child, or the sick man in his imminent exposure to the flames, if in these latter cases we look only to the life which now is. Each of them has a soul of more value than worlds; and that soul is exposed to eternal death! Do you then warn them of their danger? Do you tell them of that Redeemer who can save to the uttermost all that come unto God by him? If not, are you the disciples of Christ? "He that hath not the spirit of Christ is none of his;" and Christ even laid down his life to save them that were lost.

Brethren, be consistent; faith without works is dead. The most difficult part of your work is nearest home: awaken your own hearts, revive religion in your own families; seek the cooperation of brethren like-minded; seek by importunate prayer the influences of the Holy spirit. He that "turns a sinner from the error of his way, shall save a soul from death;" and if it is praise-worthy to save the *life* of a fellow mortal, how much more to save the immortal soul!— *Rec & Tel.*

From the Recorder & Telegraph.

SHOPS CONVERTED INTO TIPPLING HOUSES.

Messrs Editors—Amidst all the efforts that have for some years past been made, and all the measures which I have seen recommended for the suppression of intemperance, no one, so far as I can recollect, has had reference to that practice, which, from what may be seen in my own vicinity, I fully believe to be one of its more efficient auxiliaries. The practice to which I allude, is that of converting our retailing stores into grog shops and tippling houses. So general has this practice become, that there is probably not less than one to every 200 inhabitants, and in some towns one to every 100;—to which young and old resort, and where many that are now confirmed drunkards, and many others who have drunk themselves into a premature grave, first began their career in this detestable and most destructive of all vices. My present object, however, is only to draw the attention of some of your correspondents to this subject, and to inquire, through the medium of your paper, whether it is not an object worthy of Legislative attention, and whether some law may not be enacted that will put a stop to this growing and deadly evil; and if laws do exist on the subject, whether some measures may not be devised to put those laws in force.

HUMANITY.

NEW INSTITUTION FOR THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

A new plan for the abolition of slavery, "without danger or loss to the citizens of the south," was published a short time since in this paper; and it was also stated that measures would soon be adopted to carry it into execution. The projector of this important work was not made known at the time, except to a few, who were friendly to the cause, and appeared to take an interest therein. I now have the pleasure to state, that the lady, so well known to the literary world by the name of *Miss Wright*, who has, for several years, travelled much in Europe and America, a part of which time she has been intimately associated with the family of General Lafayette, is at the head of this great and philanthropic undertaking. She will have the assistance of George Flower, of Illinois, a very intelligent and zealous advocate of universal emancipation. She will, also, have ample funds at command, as several wealthy gentlemen have contributed largely, in addition to her own pecuniary resources, in order to give

her a fair opportunity to make an experiment. It is stated that the good Lafayette gives 10,000 dollars towards it. Though I am not duly authorized to say that this is strictly true, I have no doubt of the fact. A letter to the editor of this paper, from Frances Wright, is just received, stating that the location will be in West Tennessee. Particulars next week.—*Gen Un. Em.*

Noble act of Christian benevolence — A gentleman, who has requested his name to be kept profoundly secret, has offered to the Home Missionary Society of England, the sum of *one thousand guineas*, provided the Society will give 50 *guineas*, for the first year, for each of the first twenty populous towns or cities in which organized operations shall be commenced for the religious instruction of the poor, on the plan of the Society recently formed at Albion Chapel for London; he wishes, where practicable, that tent preaching should form part of the plan. The operations of each committee to be subject to the approbation of the Committee of the Home Missionary Society. The gentleman hopes that the Society will recover the amount thus advanced by the Christian public, and in that case he will bestow the 1000 guineas for its general purposes. The recent donation to the Society of 500 *pounds*, by an anonymous friend, has provoked him to make this kind and liberal proposal.

[*Lond. Home Miss. Society.*

BIBLE ANECDOTE.

An elderly female, a Roman Catholic, who lived near Montreal in Canada, having obtained a Bible, was visited by her priest, who tried hard to prevail upon her to give it up Finding he could not succeed, he tried to tempt her to sell it; offering, first five, then ten, and at last, twenty dollars.

After refusing all these offers, she at length agreed that if he would give her twenty-five dollars, she would sell him the Bible. The priest agreed; the money was paid; the Bible given up; and the priest went away in triumph.

But the old woman forthwith set off for Montreal, and with the priest's twenty-five dollars bought twenty-five new Bibles for her own use, and that of her poorer neighbors —*Rel. Chron.*

A heroic woman —An attempt was made a short time since, to enter and rob the house of Mr Jacob Stone, near Doylestown, Penn. during the absence of Mr S to New York. Mrs. S. and her daughter were alone, when somebody attempted to force the window. Arming herself with an axe, she stationed herself before the window, and demanded the object of his visit. *Money* was his answer, to which she replied she had none, and ordered him off—recognizing by some articles of his dress who he was. He said he "knew better; that she had $200 in the house, and that he must have it" She denied it, again brandished the axe lustily, and repeated his name; adding, "he then had on the same old hat which he wore when he was last at her house." Upon this, and seeing Mrs. Stone so resolute, the fellow decamped. His features could not be distinguished, as he wore a black handkerchief over his face —*N. Y. Spectator.*

A Wife.—When a man of sense comes to marry, it is a companion whom he wants, and not an artist. It is not merely a creature who can paint, and play, and sing, and dance, it is a being who can comfort and counsel him, one who can reason and reflect, and feel, and judge, and discourse, and discriminate; one who can assist him in his affairs, lighten his sorrows, purify his joys, strengthen his principles, and educate his children. Such is the woman who is fit for a mother, and the mistress of a family. A woman of the former description may occasionally figure in a drawing room, and excite the admira-

tion of the company; but is entirely unfit for a helpmate to a man, and to "train up a child in the way he should go."—*Port Folio.*

Words—Dr Johnson's Dictionary contains the following; but they are by no means the whole in the English language:—Articles 3, nouns substantive 20,410, adjectives 9,053, pronouns 41, verbs 7,880, participles 38, participle adjectives 125, do nouns 3, adverbs 496, do. in *ly* 2,096, prepositions 69, conjunctions 19, interjections 68—total 40,301.—*Rec. & Tel.*

It is asserted, as a new proof that Horne Tooke was the author of the Letters of Junius, that there were found in his library, after his death, the copies of Junius, bound in blue marble paper, &c. (as directed in his correspondence with Mr. Woodfall) and the original MSS. of Junius, in Tooke's hand writing.—*Ib.*

Lafayette's Benevolence.—Gen. Wm. Barton, a brave officer of the revolution, who captured the British General Prescott on Rhode Island, had been imprisoned in the Danville jail for debt, upwards of thirteen years! Lafayette, in a letter written on board the Brandywine, enclosed a draft for the sum necessary to open his prison doors.

[*N. Y. Obs.*

Portrait Painting.—Rigo, the painter, who among the men of science and art who accompanied the French expedition to Egypt, fell in at Cairo with a caravan from Nubia. As the trader of the caravan had a countenance which displayed the national features in a striking manner, Rigo resolved to paint his portrait, but was obliged to give him a considerable sum of money before he could induce him to comply with his wish. At first the Nubian seemed content with the picture; but as soon as the colours were laid on, he uttered a loud cry of horror, and all endeavors to appease him were fruitless. He escaped to his home, where he related that his head and half of his body had been taken away by a painter. Some days after, Rigo led another Nubian into his workshop, who was no less struck with horror at seeing the picture than the man whom it represented had been; and told all his countrymen, that he had seen a great number of lopped off heads and limbs in the Frenchman's house. They laughed at him: however, to satisfy themselves about the matter, six of them went to visit Rigo. They were seized with the same panic at the sight of his paintaings, and no entreaties could prevail upon them to remain in the house.

[*Ib.*

Test of perfect vaccination.—When a person has been vaccinated in one arm, the surgeon ought to vaccinnate the other arm with matter taken from the first. If the first vaccinnation has been perfect, the pustoles on both arms will grow to a head precisely at the same time; and if this does not take place, the system has not been properly affected, and the vaccination ought to be repeated. This simple and easy test, first brought into notice by Dr. Bryce, of Edinburgh, ought never to be neglected.—*Glasgow Mec. Mag.*

SALEM, Mass Dec. 9.

Curiosity.—Mr. Samuel F. Baker, of Andover, called yesterday to relate to us the circumstances of a phenomenon which recently came under his observation. He states that, being employed with others in making a stone bridge, in the North Parish of Andover, they discovered, on taking up a large flat stone, (about three feet by five) a great body of living snakes, which had probably taken shelter there for the winter. They were stiff at first from the cold, but exhibited various signs of life when exposed to the

sum. On being counted, there were found to be one hundred and sixteen; and what renders the circumstance still more singular, there were various species, viz; black, striped and green snakes, and house and brown adders, numbers of each. They were of different sizes, varying from six inches to two feet.

At the late meeting of the canal commissioners in Utica, proposals were opened for purchasing the right to use the surplus water at various points on the middle and western sections of the Erie Canal. The Geneva Gazette states that the water at Black Rock, was bid off at the large annual rent of 3,100. That at the mouth of Tonnewata Creek, at 220 *Philadelphian.*

NEW DISCOVERY.—Mr. Frederick Schmidt, of Stutgard, has discovered an oil for chronometers and such like fine work, which will not freeze at minus 17 of Fahrenheit's thermometer—does not dry at 212: and boils at 512. As it is not affected by cold at upwards of 50 deg. below the freezing point, Mr. Schmidt is of opinion, in which he is confirmed by experiments, that this oil would not be affected at the poles. *N. Y. Obs.*

We Americans, who have an "*unalienable* right to liberty," and who, at least in our own *sovereign* opinion, breathe the purest air of freedom, will still patriotically deal in African slaves, and teach them the beautiful republican theory of *equality*, amid the wholesome exhalations of rice plantations.

[*Mar. Mag.*

MACDONOUGH.

His strength was terrible on the deck of battle—his courage calm, and even where the dead and dying were a hearse for the living The arm of the Almighty was his shield, and his trust was in the God of his Fathers. I heard the thunder of his deck when Albion bowed to his might,—he was stern in the conflict, but wept at its close over the valour of the conquered and fallen. The marvels of his might are hymned by the waves, and their voice will be heard till it is morn in the grave

Mid. Gaz.

Carolina papers mention that Mr. Ciples, who shot Mr. John Adamson, of Camden in that state, as was formerly announced, and was indicted for murder, has been acquitted.—*Philad.*

NEW-YORK, Dec. 9.

Gen. La Fayette.—Capt. Allyn has politely favoured us with the following extract of a letter from Gen. La Fayette, which he received on the eve of his departure, dated

"*La Grange, Oct.* 28, 1825.

"Here is my last letter, and I wish I could send many others along with it; but the presence of avocations on my arrival, and a kind concourse of friends, have so much encroached on my time, that I must depend upon you to tell my New-York correspondents that we are all in good health, and tell our friends what I hope they do not question, that we are incessantly thinking of them, with hearts full of affection and gratitude."

Two of the ministerial, or rather ultra, papers of Paris, have inveighed against La Fayette since his return so France. The *Drapeau Blanc* avers that "the Americans generally viewed him as a man expressing himself as the head of a political sect; filled with one idea; one wish—and receiving homage without transferring the least part of it to his old companions in arms." The same journal has observed that the President of the United States, in his farewell address, gave the General some *salutary hints*, adapted to save him from *the intoxication of glory!*

[*Nat. Gaz.*

THE LUMINARY.

"Quare quis tandem me reprehendat si quantum caeteris, ad *ipsam requiem animi et corporis*, conceditur temporis; tantum mihi egomet ad haec studia recolenda sumpsero."—*Cic. pro Archia.*

LEXINGTON:

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4 1826

We present our readers with the following solemn "Recollections on the new year," from the Christian Observer of 1816:—

SERIOUS RECOLLECTIONS ON A NEW YEAR'S DAY.

Monet Annus.—Hor.

Hark to that monitory sound, e'en now
By listening Contemplation audible,
The death-knell of the departed year! A leaf
Is closed: another, in Time's awful book,
Is opening: the six thousandth hastens on:
Like pages of th' eventful Chronicler,
Each from its neighbour how diversified.
Follower or forerunner!—At every turn
New actors rise or fall upon the stage,
And all its mutability, all death.
What are we men, we lords of earth, but leaves
Or flowers, that spring, and blossom, and decay;
Some statelier, humbler some, all quick to fade?
Where now those human myriads, that like bees
Or butterflies, for use or pleasure, wealth,
Art, science, fame, or fashion, through their day,
O'ercast or shiny, flutter'd to repose?
Ask'st thou! Ask where the leaves and flowers they trod
Or viewed: ask where the butterflies and bees
That pass'd them. One poor answer serves for all:
They have been—are no more; no more survive
E'en in their works; their cities, thrones renown,
(Built with such length of labour) fall'n, forgot.
Oh, then, that after-world! which who, that thinks,
Can doubt; which preach'd by Heaven's authentic voice,
Yea, by its own light manifest, makes plain,
And wise, and comfortable, aught that else
Were mystery, were vanity, were grief:—
That after world is all. There let me send
My heart, my treasure; deeply there forecast
My cares, my hopes, my happiness, my all.
I should have more and earlier look'd to this—
Reckless too long of being's pregnant end;
Too much enamour'd of each way-side charm;
Studious with man's vain lore to load a mind
Dead in its guilt, unvivified by grace
And godliness; to trick, as 'twere, with flowers,
A corse, meet only for the worm or fire.
Yet what had I to do, in this brief state,
But work out my salvation for the next,
(That world interminable of weal or wo!)
With fear, with trembling; not by vexing cares
Cumber'd, or by dissatisfying joys,
But single sighted, on my one great task
Fix'd, and athwart the obtrusive gauds of sense
Stretching to Faith's eternities my gaze?
Years have been lost; up, stir thee to redeem
All that of life may yet be thine—who knows
How little! Life is but a scanty ledge,
Where the poor traveller walks suspended o'er
A fathomless abyss!—
Oh! let him heed his footing, heed his side!
Chances play round him momently, and each
May sweep him to destruction.

Thou, then, who hail'st this opening of the year,
Mark down for heaven its progress: ere its close,
A red-breast may be warbling on the stone
Where thou art cold and darkling underneath.
Still hast thou been permitted to behold
Yon sun, renewing o'er the genial year
His radiant round—mindless too oft of Him,

The great, the gracious author of sweet light!
Still has thy heart its glad pulsations kept,
And kindly fires—unwarm'd, too oft unmov'd,
With love, with active gratitude, to Him.
Giver of all! Thou still hast mark'd, with eyes
Of joyous wonder, herbs, and leaves, and flowers,
At Spring's green resurrection re-appear,
Yet hast not caught the lesson, from dead works,
A new life to put forth; prefiguring so,
By present resurrection of thy soul
Thy body's future. Barren, heretofore,
Still art thou spar'd: yet oh! presume not still.
The Master of the vineyard spares thee thus,
In such long suffering goodness as may best
Win to amendment: but will soon return,
And, frowning on the hard and hopeless, charge
His pruner, Death: "Lay to that root thine axe,
And hew it down: why cumbereth it the ground?"
Yes; give thyself to God, the God of love;
The Father, by his own Son, reconcil'd
To rebel man, and offering to thy prayers
And labours His own Spirit. Oft with Him
Hold commune in his word; thy master care
To weed out nature, nurse implanted grace,
Impregnate with his will thy heart, thy life,
And in his image rise regenerate.
Do good, the little which thou canst in this
Thy measur'd work time: cheer, enlighten, aid,
The poor, the dark, the wretched of thy kind;
Copy and love the holy; so to serve
Thy Lord, thy Father, in His family.
Strive while on earth a sojourner to dwell,
Whose home is heaven; not, like yon thoughtless world,
Nor like thyself erewhile, grovelling and chain'd
On dust, all unprovided for th' approach
Of death, of judgment, of eternity.
Oh! to be torn, thro' ever-dragging ages,
From those thy heart strings clasp'd; th' embosom'd wife;
The child who, like a second life, grew up,
A sun-shine to thine eyes; the parent, friend;
Since *thou* would'st madly slight the day of grace
They patiently improv'd! Soul-harrowing thought!
Change it, while yet thou may'st, for that dear hope
Of sharing immortality in bliss
With all that here deserv'd thy lasting love,
All that made God their friend—Oh! is He thine?
Time's clock, to-day, hath once more struck: it goes
Silently, swiftly, and for thee must soon
Cease striking. Catch its instant warning! Wake!
Rise from thy dreamy slumber! By the glass
Of heavenly truth, by all the aids of faith
And practice, sedulously cleanse and clothe
A soul (how naked else and foul!) for heaven.
Thus, with what deep what durable reward,
Above all festal joyance, shalt thou keep
The monitory birth day of a year!

NOTICE.—Our worthy correspondent of Shelbyville Tennessee, will see from a reference to our columns of last week that his request has been anticipated. It will give us great pleasure to receive the promised "minutes of the synod," and to publish extracts from them.

We have examined with much pleasure the interesting Message of Governor Ray of Indiana to the General Assembly of that state now in session at Indianapolis. We make from its pages the following extracts, which are not only good in themselves, but exhibit in a very striking attitude the rapid growth, and infant greatness of this free and happy commonwealth: It is

with mournful emotions that the christian and the patriot must turn from a survey of the present prosperous condition, and animating prospects of this younger sister of our confederation, to the bankruptcy of our treasury—the neglect or the corruption of public instruction, the suspension of law, the depravation of public morals and the general stagnation of a spirit of improvement—which confront us at home.

Public Instruction.

"There is no subject more worthy the attention of the representatives of a free people, than that of providing means for the education of all classes of society, rich and poor together, in the same manner and at the same school: Nor is there a more effective method of suppressing vice, and giving countenance to, and encouraging the principles of "humanity, industry, and morality;" nor is there any better method of bringing native genius to light and usefulness. It is one of the first duties of a government, as well as of an individual, to provide the means necessary for their own existence. It has been well said that "knowledge is power," and that "ignorance is the footstool of despotism." Our's especially, is emphatically a government of the people, and its very existence depends upon their virtue and intelligence. A well educated people will always be virtuous. They only want to know their rights, to protect, and defend them.

By a grant of Congress, a section of land in each township in this state, has been invested in the inhabitants of such townships for the use of Common Schools; two entire townships have been invested in the Legislature for the use of a State Seminary, and by a provision of our constitution, all fines assessed for a breach of the penal laws, and all commutations for militia services, are appropriated to the use of county seminaries. The common school lands are estimated at six hundred and eight thousand two hundred and seven acres, which, at two dollars per acre, would produce a fund of one million two hundred and sixteen thousand four hundred and forty-four dollars. This sum at interest at six per centum per annum, would produce seventy-two thousand nine hundred and eighty six dollars yearly.—There is now forty thousand nine hundred and sixty acres of college lands granted to the state; all of which will show that we are furnished with means. It still remains for the Legislature to improve and increase these several funds so as to carry this general scheme of education into complete effect.

"The seminary at Bloomington, supported in part by one of these townships, is in as flourishing a condition as could have been anticipated. Tuition is comparatively cheap, and no pains are spared to make the institution respectable. It cannot, I think, fail to receive our patronage. It has been suggested, that it would be serviceable to the Seminary, to place it under a directory remote from the place of its location."

State Census for 1825.

"The Secretary of State will lay before you the result of the enumeration of the free white male inhabitants of this state, authorised by an act of the last General Assembly, to a conformity with which the rates of representation are at this session to be reduced. In noticing the present strength of the state, it may not be uninteresting to take a review of its unparalleled increase for the last twenty-five years. In the year 1800, it is supposed the territory contained 5000 souls: in 1805 the population is estimated at 11,000: in 1810, at 24,000: in 1815, at 63,780: in 1820, when a census was taken under a law of the United States, at

147,178: in 1825, on a fair computation, at 250,000. Thus we perceive that our increase since 1800, proceeding in geometrical ratio, has amounted almost to a duplication every five years. Calculating upon a multiplication of inducements to settle our domains, and the continued expansion of our territory, by the year 1830 we will appear respectable in the councils of the federal government. To know that at this time we can number forty thousand citizen soldiers, gives us a presentiment of our glorious destiny."

VIRGINIA

Extracts from the Governor's Message.

By returns from 98 counties and towns, received between 30th September 1824 and 30th September 1825, it appears that ten thousand two hundred and twenty-six indigent children have been sent to school in those counties and towns within the year. It is a source of no small gratification to learn that the benefits of this benevolent appropriation are gradually extending, and its management improving

I have the satisfaction to inform you that our claim for interest on the money advanced by this state for the use of the General Government during the late war with Great Britain, has been finally adjusted and paid by that Government

The sum paid to the State on this account was $178,580 11: of this sum $60,000 has been paid to the Rector and Visitors of the University.

Lunatic Asylum.—The Commissioners appointed to fix on a site for the location of a Lunatic Hospital west of the Blue Ridge, having reported to the Executive that they had fixed on Staunton, as the most eligible place for that institution; a Court of Directors has been, in conformity with the further direction of the Act of Assembly, appointed by the Executive for the government of the Hospital and the work is understood to be progressing.

NINETEENTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE.

December 12–15.

On Monday the Senate elected its officers, agreeably to a resolution adopted at the last session, for choosing them biennially. The following gentlemen were chosen: Walter Lowrie, of Pennsylvania, Secretary; Mountjoy Bayly, Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper; Henry Tims, Assistant Doorkeeper.

The Senate then proceeded to the election of a Chaplain; and on the first ballot, the Reverend Dr Staughton of Washington City, was declared to be duly elected.

An animated debate then took place on a motion offered by Mr. Benton, for appointing a Committee to inquire into the expedency of amending the Constitution so as to provide for the election of President of the United States, by a direct vote of the people.

Mr. Macon offered the following substitute for Mr. Benton's resolution, and the several amendments which had been proposed to it:

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed, who shall inquire into the expediency of so amending the Constitution, in the election of President and Vice President of the United States, as to attain the best, most preferable, and safest mode, in regard to such elections.

This substitute was accepted, and the Committee was ordered to consist of nine persons

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

December 12–16.

On motion of Mr. Stewart of Pa. it was

Resolved That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making some permanent provision for the preservation and repair of the National Road leading from Cumberland in the

State of Maryland, to Wheeling in the State of Virginia.

Mr. Buchanan of Pa. offered the following, which was laid on the table.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to lay before this House, the proceedings of the late Court of Inquiry and Court Martial, in relation to the case of Commodore Porter.

The Rev. Reuben Post was elected chaplain of the H R

On Friday, the resolution offered by Mr. Buchanan, in relation to the proceedings in the case of Commodore Porter, was called up and agreed to.

John Randolph has been appointed by the Legislature of Virginia to be a Senator of the United States, vice Jas. Barbour, now Secretary of War.

[*Nat. Gaz.*

Pennsylvania.—The Legislature of Pennsylvania assembled at Harrisburg, on Tuesday the 6th inst. Alexander Mahon was chosen Speaker of the Senate, and Joseph Ritner of the House. The message of Governor Shultz is a respectable performance. He dwells much upon the public works already completed in that state, or in a state of forwardness. As to the project of a Canal from Philadelphia to Lake Erie, he seems to doubt its practicability—and if practicable, he thinks it will cost too much. He prefers that the state should wait for the result of the experiment now making in England in regard to Rail ways.—*N. Y. Spect.*

UPPER PERU, AN INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC.

Translated for the National Journal, from the Argus of Buenos Ayres.

Act of Independence of the provinces of Upper Peru.

DECLARATION.

The sovereign representation of the provinces of Upper Peru, deeply penetrated with the magnitude and weight of their responsibility to Heaven and the World, in deciding the destinies of their constituents, have divested themselves of all partiality and private feelings at the altar of justice, and have ardently implored the aid of the Great Architect of the Universe, in forming a just decision. Conscious of good faith, justice, moderation, and careful deliberation on their present resolution, they declare, in the name and with the authority of their Representatives, that the happy day has arrived when Upper Peru has become liberated from unjust power, from the tyrannic and wretched Ferdinand VII. and that this fertile region has escaped the debasing relation of a colony of Spain: that it is important to its welfare, not to incorporate itself with any of the co-terminous Republics, but to erect itself into a sovereign and independent State, in relation to the new as well as the old world: that the provinces of Upper Peru, firm and unanimous in their resolution, proclaim to the whole earth, that they will govern themselves, under their own constitution, laws, and authorities, that they may think most conducive to the prosperity of the nation, the inviolable support of the Catholic religion, and the maintenance of the sacred rights of honour, life, liberty, equality, property, and security. To carry into effect this determination, they bind themselves, through this sovereign representation, by their lives, property, and sacred honour

Hall of Representatives, August 6, 1825. Signed by

JOSE MARIANO SERRANO,
President,

And by 47 other Representatives.

THE GREEKS.

We find no later intelligence from Greece, save the following extract from a letter published on the 29th of October at Brussels, and received by one of

the principal mercantile houses of Liege from Port Mahon, (Minorca)

"Port Mahon, on board the Minerva, October 5, 1825

"The Dutch frigate, the Diana, from Smyrna, has just returned, and brings the following news:

"The Greeks are triumphant. The Egyptian fleet has retired to Alexandria, and the Turkish to Constantinople.

"The Greek fleet has taken nearly 60 transports, all Austrians, and this important capture only cost them some misties."

It must be borne in mind that we have news (such as it is) from Smyrna to the 7th of October.

We have at length an account direct from Alexandria, of the bold but unsuccessful attempt of the Greeks upon the Turkish shipping in that port. This account, notwithstanding that we have since heard of the failure of the gallant enterprise, is so interesting that we give it now entire. It is dated at Alexandria, Aug. 16.

The fire ships of the Greeks have at length found their way into the very port of Alexandria. On the evening of the 9th instant, three vessels were observed standing in for the harbour. One bearing Russian colours advanced boldly into that part of the port where the Pacha's fleet was at anchor, and no suspicion was excited until she was actually along side a Turkish frigate. The Pacha was admiring from the windows of the palace the noble entry of the supposed Russian when news was brought to him that the said Russian was a Greek, and that his fleet was likely in a few minutes to be in the air, and his palace about his ears; he sallied forth, and had every gun on the battery pointed against the Greek. The crew had barely time to lay her alongside the largest frigate, to set fire to the combustibles, and to throw themselves into their boat. In vain was it that the battery sent after them ball after ball—in vain that a French brig of war gallantly followed the example. The Greek boat gained the other fire ship which was lying to for her at a little distance.

The blazing vessel struck consternation into every bosom; not a vessel in the harbour appeared likely to escape destruction. Suddenly the wind sprung up, and providentially (as it seemed) drifted the fire ship to the leeward of every vessel in the harbour. The Pacha's fleet was preserved for the conveyance of the new army to the Morea, and five and twenty English vessels to carry cargoes of cotton to Liverpool.

This was the grandest coup yet attempted by the Greeks; had it succeeded, Ibrahim Pacha would have been left without the reinforcement he so much needs, and Greece in all probably would have been saved. Its failure is only to be attributed to circumstances over which audacity and address have no controul.

It is stated that the Porte shows some uneasiness at the arrival of the Emperor Alexander on the coast of the Black Sea, and at the grand review which he will make of all the corps of his troops scattered in the adjacent provinces. It is affirmed that confidential explanations have been asked of M. de Minziacky, who lost no time in dispelling the alarms that might have been felt. But these explanations have not produced the effect which was expected from them. The Turks are extremely distrustful, and are always afraid of the Russians.—*N. Y. Spec.*

THE AMERICAN QUADRON IN A GRECIAN LAND

[In a letter from General Ducke, translated for the Daily Advertiser, we find the annexed account of the reception of our country men on a visit to Napoli.]

The American fleet consisting of the North Carolina of 104 guns, command-

ed by Commodore Rodgers. the frigate Constitution, the corvette Ontario, and one other corvette. entered this port on the 12th current. I have been on board the Commodore's ship to congratulate him. in my quality of envoy from the French Greek Committee, on his safe arrival. He received me with the most honourable distinction. The moment after my arrival on board, the members of the Government came to felicitate him; the President of the Senate, the Vice President, and many Senators accompanied them. They were received by the Commodore with the greatest distinction. He had prepared a Dejeuner, where the greatest cordiality reigned. The Commodore in person showed us every part of his superb ship. On the departure of the Greek Government he fired a salute of 17 guns. At the firing of the first gun, the Greek flag was hoisted at the Bowsprit, and was not lowered until the salute was finished. The forts returned the salute, gun for gun. When Com. Rodgers returned the visit of the Greek Government, he was accompanied by 60 officers of his squadron. The Greek troops manouvred and filed off before him. The Greeks were all enthusiasm; it was indeed a family fete. The most perfect amity subsists between the two nations. An American Consul will reside at Napoli de Romania, and the Com. states that he will leave a Corvette on the Levant Station. *N. Y. Rel Chron.*

COMMODORE MACDONOUGH.

The following brief notice of his life is contained in the New York Observer:

Com Thomas Macdonough was born at the Trap in New Castle county Delaware, in December, 1783 His father, Dr. Thomas Macdonough, was a practising physician in that place at the commencement of the Revolutionary War. Inspired by the same ardor which animated so many at that eventful period, he took up arms in his country's cause. and served as an officer during the whole of the war. At his death, in 1793, he left four sons. of whom the subject of the present article was the second. His elder brother, James, entered as a Midshipman on board the Constellation. commanded by Captain Truxton, and in the action with the Insurgent, he lost a leg On his return to his native state, Thomas who was then employed in a store in Middletown, caught from his brother the soldier's flame. and abandoning his peaceful pursuits, entered as a midshipman in the navy. He was at this time seventeen years of age. Soon after entering the service, he was engaged in the destruction of the Philadelphia frigate. and the subsequent capture of a Tripolitan gun-boat, by the gallant Decatur, and distinguished himself so much that he was promoted to the rank of a Lieutenant. The promises which his incipient career gave of a superior nautical skill and bravery, were not disappointed by his future life. The battle on Lake Champlain on the 11th of September 1814. will not soon be forgotten. The enemy were decidedly superior in men and metal; but Macdonough went into action, relying on the God of battles, and came off victorious. On the morning of the victory he prayed with his men, and as he saw the hostile fleet approaching, he remarked, "they are superior to us in force, but by the blessing of God we can beat them." During the battle he was frequently obliged to work his own guns. and three times he was driven across the deck by the splinters, &c. which flew around him. When asked how he escaped amid such carnage? he replied, pointing to heaven, "there is a power above which determines the fate of men." This leads to contemplate the brightest trait in his character. Too often is an habitual respect for the Christian religion, and attention to its outward forms, mistaken

for Christianity, and pressed into service to adorn the character of a soldier—not such are the claims of Macdonough to the character of a Christian His religion appeared to be of that vital nature which reaches the heart, tempers the affections, and influences the actions. In a letter to a relative in his native state, written in June, 1814, he expatiates upon the happiness which he derives from his reliance on the merits and atonement of Christ, and earnestly exhorts the friends of his youth to a religious life as the only one which leads to happiness, and which good sense points out to those convinced of the reality of another world. To his brother's widow, who had been left in narrow circumstances, he tendered liberal pecuniary aid, declaring that his religion made him the widow's friend.

The hero and the Christian has now passed from the stage of action, but his memory will long be gratefully cherished. In the most trying and appalling moments, he was cool and unshaken. In his manners and deportment, he was peculiarly modest and unassuming; in the discharge of social and domestic duties, strict and conscientious; and in his faith in the Christian religion, firm and unwavering. He has left four sons and a daughter to lament his loss.

PROPOSED UNION.

We learn from various parts of the country, that the contemplated union between the United Foreign Missionary Society and the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, is hailed as a most auspicious event by the friends of both institutions. On no subject, within our recollection, has there been more perfect unanimity. From the north and the south, and beyond the Alleganies, the same voice of firm and decided approbation is heard. Let all, who feel for the spiritual wants of mankind, make this an occasion of more fervent prayer for a blessing upon missionary labors, and of more active efforts to awaken our great community to the present inviting condition of many countries, now stretching out their hands for the Gospel. *Mis. Her.*

In a letter to the Treasurer of the Board Mr Goodell mentions the following fact. A young man had recently left a monastic establishment, in consequence of being convinced that the system of monachism has no support from Scripture. Still he was by no means serious in his demeanor. An Archbishop remarked concerning him, that '*he had not been out of the monasetry long enough to have become serious.*' A striking commentary this, on that supposed sanctity and deadness to the world, which monasteries were designed to cherish *Ib.*

If what is said be true, viz. that the ex-president Mr. Monroe is in such pecuniary straits as to be unable to decline the office of Governor of Virginia, should that be tendered to him,—will not Congress see, from such an example, the propriety of granting to the Chief Magistrates of the Union pensions for life in their retirement?

[*Nat. Gaz*

The Grand Jury of Ohio have presented, as a great evil, the gatherings at elections, and the constant use of ardent spirits; which, they say, result in sending the worst men to the public councils of the state. *Ib.*

The Pope.—The chair of St. Peter is likely to become again vacant. The illness of the Pope is stated to be alarming, and prayers have been put up in all the churches for his recovery.—*Ph.*

The total number of the inhabitants of the city of New-York is 162,391.

[*Ib.*

POETRY.

FOR THE LUMINARY

LINES

Addressed to my cabin, at leaving the Rochester Springs, on the morning of the 13th October 1825

Thou mansion of heal h, and of peace!
I leave thee to comfort and cheer
Some stranger some languishing guest,
Who shall visit this fountain next year.

If in anguish his spirit repines,
Mistrustful of Heaven's design,
Then show him, for solace, these lines,
Which speak of affl ctions like mine.

How feeble and languid I sank,
At first, on thy couch for repose,
How soon as thy waters I drank,
In vigour of life I arose.

Which tell, what a rebel I 've been,
Backslidi g again and again,
Delighting in folly and sin,
Tho' admonished by sickness and pain.

Which tell, of the goodness of God,
In sparing a sinner like me,
In chast'ning awhile with his rod,
'Till contrite to Jesus I flee.

Which tell, of the comfort and peace,
Which tell,—no, they cannot disclose
The unspeakable rapture and bliss,
Which Jesus on sinners bestows.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

TO THE CRESCENT.—BY B W. TAPPAN.

Moslem banner! burnest thou
Where the Grecian hails the fight?
Triumph, balefire! triumph now!
Soon thy beams shall shroud in night.
Symbol of a recreant power,
Thou that gem'st the Soldan's throne,
Thou that from proud dome and tower
Twice six hundred years hast shone;
Crescent! now thy glories wane,
Ruin o'er thee flings her pall;
Never to revive again,
Vaunting Crescent! thou must fall.

Who upon God's charter'd soil,
Who of Man would be a slave!
Who would swell the depot's spoil,
While that earth affords a grave?
Who to Turkish tyranny,
Coward—bends his abject soul,
Let him not in combat die—
Let oblivion o'er him roll—
Liberty! thy deathless song,
Ever noble—still inspires;
At its echoes, shall ere long,
Quiver Stamboul's thousand spires.
Hellespont's oft blood stain'd border
Hears e'en now, the quick'ning cry;
St. Sophia's quailing warder
Sees the gathering tempest nigh!

Moslem empire! lone not now,
Stain est thou fair Europe's hem;
Fouler, deeper spot than thou
Blotteth her proud diadem;
Fall'n Iberia; thy past story
From neglect awhile may save
Thy lost name—thy future glory
Sleeps in a redeemless grave.
Crescent! though thou gleam'st awhile
From tall dome and minaret,
Yet in peace the Cross may smile
O'er the land of Mahomet;
Yes! and where thou burnest, we
Freedom's sign may greet again;
Who, Oh heaven! once more shall see
Disenthrall'd regenerate Spain?

FROM A MIDDLETOWN (CT.) PAPER.

Messrs. Clarks—Should these lines meet your approbation, their insertion in your paper would gratify A CADET.

The minute gun has spoken its thunders,
And the muffled drum its knell;
And soldiers wept unbidden,
While the volley peal'd farewell.

The hearse plumes nodded mournfully;
Loud swelling bugles' wail
The solemn dead-march playing,
Told a melancholy tale.

Green be thy grave, MACDONOUGH!
A nation's tears have wet it,
Undying be thy glory,
Thy country 'll ne'er forget it.

The sailor on the distant ocean,
Shall drop a silent tear,
When busy Fame shall sadly bear
Thy requiem to his ear.

Champlain shall mourn her saviour chief,
Where'er she rolls her billow,
And on her blood redeemed shore,
Shall rear the weeping willow.

But deepest, holiest is the sorrow
Thy lonely orphans know;
And dreariest is that desolation,
Their vacant hearth must show.

"Thou hast not lived in vain!"
Columbia's annals tell—
Thy death was that the righteous die—
Lamented shade, farewell!